

THE PERSIA NEWS.—We give a pretty full summary of the English financial news by the steamship Persia. It will be seen that at the time the Persia left Liverpool no intelligence of the suspension of the New York banks had been received there. The tone of the English press leads us to anticipate very unfavorable advices by the next steamer. The City of Baltimore left Liverpool and the Arago left Southampton on the 21st (four days after the sailing of the Persia) for New York, and the Canada left Liverpool on the 24th for Boston via Halifax. They will probably not arrive till Tuesday or Wednesday. The details from India are not of striking interest. It is confidently predicted that Delhi would be taken during the ensuing fortnight. Inside the city the mutineers were in a bad condition, and as many as twenty-four cartridges of sick and wounded had been sent from it in one day. Lucknow would soon be relieved. General Havelock's action with the rebels near Bidhoo was fought most gallantly by the Europeans. Most of the native princes were full of professions of loyalty, and the ruler of Cashmere had sent reinforcements to the British at Delhi. There was a revolution in Gwalior, and the death of Godab Singh is reported. The Bengal money market is represented as in a bad state.

EVILS THAT MAN IS HEIR TO.—A gentleman crossing a street in Paris was noticed suddenly to utter the cry, "O my God," and to fall upon the pavement. He was taken by those passing near him into an apothecary's shop, where he was found to be pulseless and apparently dead. Attempts having been fruitlessly made to restore him, and having been pronounced by a physician dead of an apoplectic stroke, he was taken to the Morgue, as no means of identification were found about the body. After having removed the clothing, as is the custom, and allowed the body to remain naked some little time, one of the attendants thought he noticed motion in one of the eyelids, and, approaching for closer examination, saw the other lid open. Stooping to ascertain if he breathed, he was astonished to find the man extend his arms and grasp him about the neck. In a few minutes he was completely recovered, and then stated that he was accustomed to such attacks of catalepsy, was aware when he uttered the cry of what was to happen, and was conscious all the while of what had been done.

In a town not far from Boston there is a boy who has a peculiar affection of a similar nature, belonging to the class of diseases embracing hysteria, catalepsy, &c. When told to go to sleep, he loses all sensation, so that he may be pinched or cut unconsciously. But, when in this state, he is subject to convulsive movements of the limbs of so severe a nature as to endanger their safety and render necessary the greatest precaution to prevent their being injured or broken.

In the proceedings of the Boston Natural History Society of October 7th is found an account of the presence of myriapods in the skin of the neck and shoulders of a young and healthy child, specimens of which were exhibited to the Society and the case was narrated by Dr. Shaw. They were the larvae of some fly, which had deposited them upon the skin into which they had burrowed and caused a slight pustular eruption around them.

A NEW PUNISHMENT FOR SPOYS.—In Notes and Queries, Mr. R. G. Pote makes the following singular suggestion for the punishment of the revolted Spoy: "In its sternest decree and severest execution, revenge itself may be bitterest, glutted, as to this world and the next, without infringing on the claims of humanity and civilization. Let the swine, that is the source of the crime, be also the instrument of the punishment, and scorn and slaughter shall alike exult in the expiation, when superstition infuses its own scorpion venom into the sting of suicidal doom. Fortunately for human nature, in every sense the keenest agony can be inflicted without the physical tortures from which eye and spirit shrink and the indignant righteous relieve the terrible in a just and righteous retribution. Be-league their cities with cordons of hoars; let them march from the rally ports over pigs' feet and cow-hoofs; charge their cavalry with herds of the wild hogs; let gun and howitzer throw comminatory pork to clear out their batteries and paralyze their battalions; spare woman, for her influence is universal, even on the untaught gallantry of the conquering soldier; but let infants be carefully cradled in cow-dung and tenderly nourished on the fattening pap of swine, and the limits of saintly fakir and the howling of the wretched Brahmin and Chattrah Brahmin and Chattrah Brahmin with things of brown; feed them with Chinese; let the Mussulman oblige as for once on the devil legs of his prey—we cannot spare him the whole of the matter; and should the resolute Hindoo die with this with the flavor of broiling Nena Sahib, proclaim that his ashes, if he should be gathered into a sty; that his harrowing, so often living or dead, shall be carefully, to so often it; and that droves of the hog shall bear the consecrated relics in their snouts as they rove, henceforth and forever, the fate of the leveled Bhoor; you will thus have the fiercest and most effective revenge."

EXPLOSIVE LIVES.—We have been favored (says the London Standard) with the following translation of a Persian letter, received from Joudpore, of the explosion of the magazine at that place on the night of the 18th of August, between the hours of 12 and 2, heavy rain fell, accompanied with heavy peals of thunder and vivid flashes of lightning, imparting to everything around a ghastly spectacle terrifying to behold. A few minutes after the scene was repeated with even more violence, and the people were greatly intimidated. In the forenoon the rajah, which is situated on a hill composed of stones of various dimensions and sizes, and containing a passage subterranean, the magazine of the rajah had been kept. This was struck with lightning, and some thousands of mounds of powder were exploded.

The shock was so great that the walls of the fort and a temple and four ponderous gates were blown up in the air into a thousand pieces, destroying 500 houses and all the people living therein. Up to the time of writing, the remains of the inhabitants were engaged in removing the dead bodies found under these ruins. It was gleamed from the Kotwal of the place, that upwards of 1,000 had already been taken out, and that others were also being removed. The domestic servants of the Rajah, as well as some Sepoys who were kept to guard the place, were all killed. Such a dreadful occurrence was never known in Joudpore before. The majority of the people were destroyed and otherwise injured. A stone weighing one man was picked up at Soorsanggar Taluk, distant four miles from Joudpore, where the political agent resides. Another large stone fell as far as six miles, at a place called Chowsanagar, where, falling on a house, it killed three people. The explosion was so severe, that for six miles around the people and houses sustained a shock.

One of the most distinguished medical savans in Paris, at the present time, is Robin, the microscopist. He is described as a deathly pale, thin, serious looking young man, of about thirty-four years of age. His whole life is devoted, by means of the microscope, to the study, the demonstration, and classification of morbid tissues. There is scarcely a cancer excised at Paris, nor a doubtful post mortem examination made, that Robin and his microscope are not consulted, and his word is authority.

OPERATIVES WANTED IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—The Charleston Standard, referring to the thousands of laborers thrown out of employment at the North by the pressure of the times, extends to them the following invitation:

It might be well for these to consider of the opportunities presented at the South; here the want is of labor, and we have room for millions. Charleston District alone has timber enough for the employment of 50,000, while it would be difficult to find a more attractive field for labor than the garden farming district immediately adjacent to the city. This field has been opened up, and so much improved, that we ourselves are scarcely conscious of its importance; but it presents incomparable advantages. The soil is susceptible of unlimited improvement; the climate is suited to the production of everything; from the grains and grasses of the North to the fruits of the tropics; the season is long enough for at least two crops a year; manure is to be had for the hauling; but little firing is necessary; stock thrives without covering through the winter; there is no corporation tax on such improvements even as are within the limits of the city, and for special reasons the market is the finest in America. In the first place, there is no market farming at the South, properly so called, except within circuits of about five miles around our largest cities, the agricultural capacities of other sections of the country being devoted to plantation products. For this reason the market farmer has no competition from a distance, and his fruits, milkmeat, and vegetables command, in even our own market, the highest prices. Milk from 10 to 12 cents per quart, eggs from 25 to 40 cents per dozen, chickens from 50 cents to \$1 per pair and early fruits and vegetables whatever the producer has the conscience to ask for them.

But in the second place we have the run of fancy prices for early products, not only in our own markets, but for six weeks in the spring and six weeks in the fall we have the monopoly of the markets in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston. By means of our steamers, two lines of ships are now running to New York, we can send on strawberries, peas, potatoes, and the like, six weeks in advance of their maturity at either of those cities, and when the season is over we can again supply them six weeks with what their markets do not afford. So, also, by means of our steam line to Havana, we have advantages over any point in the United States for many of our products.

This is an array of advantages unequalled, we believe, in any country. Socially and politically, it might be best to have slaves enough for all the labor we require, but there is no prospect of an increase from abroad. The number at the South is not now sufficient for one-tenth of the planting requisitions of the soil, and this field of farming was a waste until it became fertilized by the foreign farming idea, and as in this district there is room for one hundred to every one even yet employed upon it, the balance must be even yet a waste until a tide of foreign farming labor shall be made to overspread it.

It is important to us to have this tract of country cultivated. There will be pleasure in the tightness and beauty thus resulting, and profit in the abundant means of subsistence; but to persons in condition to take advantage of it, it is more important. There are lands within five miles of Charleston that yield \$600 to the acre per annum, and there are lands within fifteen miles of Charleston, equally good, that can be bought for \$5 per acre, and these lands are washed by two navigable rivers, and are intersected by two railroads.

THE PERSIA'S NEWS.

Large amounts of specie, in addition to that brought by the Persia, were on the point of being shipped for the United States.

The Bank of Holland had advanced its rate of discount from 5½ to the unprecedented rate of 9 per cent.

The Bank of Antwerp had advanced its rates one per cent, viz: from 3½ to 4½.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times says: "There has been some talk lately in the American journals of a fresh expedition to Nicaragua. Walker, it has been said, although defeated, was not discouraged, and was disposed again to head an army of adventurous spirits, whom the sight of the maimed and mangled remains of the last campaign had not dismayed. I understand that President Buchanan has addressed to all American Ministers at foreign courts a confidential circular, in which he declares that the principles of international law as regards neutrals shall be respected by his government, and that any expeditions from the United States against countries with which they are at peace shall be prevented by all legal means."

The London Morning post, in a leading article upon Walker's new designs against Nicaragua, denounces an alleged construction of law by General Cass which would prevent the frustration of these designs.

The Monitor thus notices the "bottle story" recently referred to as having connection with the loss of the steamship Pacific:

The Maritime Prefect of Brest has transmitted to the Minister Secretary of State for the Navy and the Colonies, a note written with a pencil in English, and which was enclosed in a glass bottle found on the 14th of September, 1857, on the strand of Melon, in the syndicate of Porspodeur (Department of the Finistere). Great interest is attached to this note, which appears to have been written by a passenger on board the American steamer Pacific, supposed to be wholly lost with all hands in 1856; and we think it, therefore, our duty to publish its contents verbatim.

Steamship Pacific. Eldridge, Commander. Smith, passenger. Steamship Pacific ran between two icebergs. All hands lost. On the 1st of April, 1856. Just going down, 2 P. M.

The word April is written over a word effaced, for the author of the note had first commenced with a capital M, as if about to write March.

The Liverpool Post says that this affair is nothing more than a disgraceful hoax.

Liston dates are to the 8th of October. The yellow (or typhus) fever had spread to other parts of the city, and the number of cases had increased to about 150 a day, and the deaths to 35.

Letters from Liston state that a financial crisis had manifested itself there.

The populace were dissatisfied with the sanitary measures of the Government, and an outbreak was anticipated. Robberies had already commenced.

[From the London Times (city article) Oct. 16.]

FINANCIAL CRISIS—LONDON MONEY MARKET. This has been another favorable day, and if the news from America by the Ariel, which is still delayed, should not prove very discouraging, there will be ground to hope that an increase of pressure may be avoided. There has been no announcement of any further failures of magnitude either in London or the Provinces. Shipments of orders for the dispatch of silver to India have been countermanded. The pressure for discount at the bank continues heavy, but it has been greatly moderated in comparison with the early days of the week, and the large re-payments of advances falling due have been well met.

[From the London Post's City Article, Oct. 16.]

To-day being the day when the payment of the difference upon the past month's account on Consols became due, the attention of the market has been chiefly occupied in bringing their transactions to a final close, as far as the last month's operations are concerned. It was expected that some difficulty would arise in the liquidation of the account, and we are sorry to have to report that three dealers have made default, in addition to the one previously reported. The customary closure of their accounts has been made without producing any material effect upon the quotations, although in the aggregate the liabilities are understood to be rather large. The determination of the bank authorities to postpone for the present the advance of the bank rate of interest exerted a favorable influence upon the tone of the market, and at one time produced a decided advance of fully ½ per cent. on the closing quotations of last evening, but it has been greatly moderated in comparison with a shade lower than it was reported yesterday. There has been a moderate number of reinvestments of money received in dividends only, but in most cases the money so employed has been restricted to trade, and would have been invested under any circumstances and irrespective of price.

Pending the decision of the Bank Directors, discounts were scarcely obtainable during the morning, unless at a decided advance upon the bank minimum rate for first-class short paper, and from 7½ to 8 per cent. for four and six months' bills. After it became known that the bank had not been considered imperative by the Directors, discounts were more freely obtained, and the terms were somewhat easier in the afternoon. The advance of the bank rate, when some uncertainty existed as to the course the Bank would take. It must be considered in the highest degree satisfactory that no further increase in the price of money has been resorted to, and the conclusion is perhaps too readily deduced that no further addition to the rate of discount and interest will be deemed necessary by the Directors. Much depends upon the character of the money advanced from the United States. If they be of the improved and improving character, the Bank authorities will doubtless allow them to have full weight in their deliberations.

but, on the contrary, they should announce a continuance of liberal discounting, and a spread of the money at any moment. It may be hoped that the next intelligence will be so far satisfactory as to reach it in time for the Governor of the bank again to exercise his power to put up the rate independently of his colleagues; but, at the same time, the social aspect of affairs both in London and the United States is scarcely reassuring on the point of the value of money remaining where it at present is for any lengthened period.

[From the London Herald's City Article, Oct. 16.]

The future action of the bank authorities will depend upon the character of the money advanced from America, and discount must be exercised before facing reliance on an immediate rate (even at the present point) in the advance of the rate of discount. It must be remembered that the position of the money market in London, particularly Germany and Holland, are far from satisfactory, and that symptoms of an unfavorable reaction, through the expansion of the banking system, have lately been more than once exhibited. With such a state of things in existence, which cannot fail to be sensibly influenced by discouraging advices of the progress of the crisis in the United States, or disaster of the kind which the necessity for the exercise of prudence at the important juncture must be self-evident, an every disposition to prevent discounting would be manifest.

[From the Northern (Liverpool) Times, Oct. 17.]

THE AMERICAN BANKING SYSTEM.—The perpetual of the Persia's advices convinces us that our previous remarks, touching the monetary crisis in the United States, were perfectly correct. Indeed, we are now persuaded that we look to the United States for the next crisis, to avert one universal crisis, and devise some means whereby the wheels of commerce would be extracted from the threatened period when they must be generally cast aside. The bank must certainly be something wrong in the banking system of the United States; for no commercial panic appears but immediately the banks stop payments of "monetary" advances, and a few days afterwards most of them announce suspension of specie payments. This clearly manifests that such an extensive paper currency exists in America, when so recklessly and without adequate security is loaned out, that the advantages of much greater magnitude, and when not foreseen and provided for in time, never fail to inflict serious injury on the country. It is not to be supposed that the matter is so simple as to say that the crisis in the United States is a financial difficulty which is not, as we have already remarked, that we are so infinitely and directly connected with all its monetary and commercial operations. What affects it must touch us severely.

We invest in this State and national securities, and are large shareholders in the various railroads and other gigantic undertakings. If, then, the stocks and bonds, tumbling down, John Bull must suffer for not being on the spot. He does not know of the impending crisis, so as to take time to think, and thereby avert a total spoliation of his capital.

The Bank of England, foreseeing the nature and extent of the crisis, made sure of an export of specie to America, and they were not wrong. The Bank of England, which we suppose, £750,000. This will be continued weekly, and the prospect of raising much more, and commercial affairs of the United States continue as they are, and the rate of exchange remains at 105. It would pay speculators in gold coin to ship specie to New York, it does not. The bank of England, which we suppose, £750,000. This will be continued weekly, and the prospect of raising much more, and commercial affairs of the United States continue as they are, and the rate of exchange remains at 105. It would pay speculators in gold coin to ship specie to New York, it does not. The bank of England, which we suppose, £750,000. This will be continued weekly, and the prospect of raising much more, and commercial affairs of the United States continue as they are, and the rate of exchange remains at 105. 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EVENING BULLETIN.

[From this morning's Journal.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.

The Navy Department has designated three of the five sloops of war respectively to the navy yards of Gosport, Philadelphia, and Pensacola. One of the engines is to be constructed at the Washington navy yard.

The plans and drawings of these vessels are now in process of preparation, and, together with the sloop to be built by Mr. Westervelt, will be commenced with the least possible delay. It is not yet determined where the remaining sloop is to be built, but this question will probably be decided during the present week.

The operations at the Charlestown and Portsmouth yards will be ample. A large amount of work will be thrown into the Brooklyn yard. The discharge of workmen at the Gosport yard was merely temporary. It is the intention of the Secretary of the Navy to keep the mechanics at these yards employed during the winter, a policy which cannot fail to be rightly appreciated.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.

Previous to the election in Kansas, Gov. Walker received specific instructions from the Administration relative to his duty upon that subject, and which precluded him from purging the polls as he recently did in rejecting the returns from the Oxford district, acting without authority from Washington, and clearly violating his instructions. His conduct is emphatically condemned. There is reason for belief that both Gov. Walker and Secretary Stanton will be removed unless they shall choose to resign.

Application was made to-day for the employment of United States troops on Wednesday next to assist if necessary the State authorities in preserving peace at the elections in Baltimore. Definite action has not been taken, though it is highly probable that the request will be refused.

Sir William Ouseley is expected to arrive at Washington about the 15th of November, and it is believed that his instructions will be such as to lead to the adjustment of the Central American question in a manner entirely satisfactory to the United States Government.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.

Attorney General Black has given an opinion that the Government of the United States has ample power, and, by the highest treaty stipulations, is bound to redress the wrongs of the Kansas Nation Indians against unlawful intruders upon their reserved lands.

The amount in the United States Treasury subject to draft is \$9,802,000. The receipts for the week ending Monday were \$441,000.

In reply to a postmaster who complained of being overwhelmed with small change, First Assistant Postmaster General King says: "A postmaster is not expected to receive cents in payment of either postage or stamps, nor from any person at one time more than thirty cents in three cent coins."

The Postmaster General has appointed six route agents to accompany the mails between Philadelphia and Columbus, Ohio, with a view to insure prompt transmission.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 30, P. M.

The excitement increases. The Governor has been waited upon by a number of prominent citizens, urging him to withdraw his proclamation. He gave no definite answer. A town meeting has been called for to-morrow afternoon.

The Mayor has issued a notice requesting the citizens not to attend the meeting, fearing it may tend to inflame the present excited state of the public mind.

A number of military officers have called on the Governor, informing him that the military would not obey his orders and that most of the companies were temporarily disbanded.

Democratic politicians are enrolling to offer their services to the Governor as armed citizens under military commanders.

The Mayor will issue a proclamation on Monday morning detailing his arrangements for the preservation of the peace and protection of voters.

The city is full of rumors with regard to the arrival of arms from Washington, but they are believed to be entirely unfounded.

Some of the armories of the German companies were today entered by a party of men who took out all the arms and carried them to the central police station, laying them down on the floor. They were promptly returned by the marshal.

The military are to report to the Governor at noon to-morrow.

The general impression is that he will withdraw his proclamation.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 30.

The Governor's proclamation and the correspondence between his Excellency and the Mayor still excites much public attention. The military officers are enrolling men for the various companies, but the work progresses slowly.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.

A serious fight occurred at the City Hall, to-day, between a party of Democratic politicians. One of them, named Conner, was beaten to death by Teddy Donovan, a custom house officer.

BOSTON, Oct. 30.

On the examination of the forgers to-day. Price was held for trial in the sum of \$10,000, and Stanton and Cowell were held as witnesses. Cowell testified to executing an immense number of counterfeit notes on many of the New England banks, which he delivered to Price to pass. He was to receive 70 cents on the dollar for executing signatures.

NEW YORK, October 30.

Winslow, Lanier, & Co., bankers, announce their intention to resume payment in full to-morrow.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 30, P. M.

River falling slowly. Weather unchanged.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 30, P. M.

River 6 feet 10 inches by the pier mark and falling. Weather cloudy. Mercury 44.

OFFICIAL.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 29, 1857.

Present—E. D. Weatherford, president, and all the members except Alderman Crawford. A report from the Street Inspector of the Western District, showing the cost of work on the streets for two weeks ending 28th inst. to be \$162 71, was referred to Street Committee of the Western District.

Also, a report from the Eastern District, amounting to \$312 21, was referred to Street Committee of the Eastern District.

A claim of \$538 12 in favor of Morton & Griaud, stationery, was referred to Finance Committee.

An account of \$9 25 in favor of A. J. King was referred to Street Committee of the Eastern District.

Also, a claim of \$2 in favor of N. H. Plummer was referred to Committee on Finance.

A claim of \$138 in favor of A. H. Bryan was referred to Revision Committee.

A contract executed by George Meadows, to put a new roof on Market-house No. 5, was presented, and, on motion of Alderman Weatherford, approved.

Three appointments were presented from the City Engineer for grading, bowldering, and curbing Portland Avenue from Fourth to Fifth, from Fifth to Sixth, and from Tenth to the U. S. Marine Hospital, which were referred to Committee on Streets of the Western District; and thereupon—

Alderman Howard reported resolutions receiving the work, which were severally adopted.

CLAIMS ALLOWED.

H. McAtee \$390 22, for bowldering intersection of High and Bridge street;

John N. Collins \$192 96 for coal;

J. Deally \$4 95 for locks and keys;

John Keegan \$125 60 for digging a ditch in Seventeenth street;

John Keegan \$16 75 for repairs at the intersection of Tenth and Broadway;

E. Parker \$20 for hauling stone to Kentucky Engine House;

Wm. Kay \$506 90 for making a bell for the Fall City Hook and Ladder Co.;

Prentice, Henderson, & Osborne \$196 90 for pub-

lic printing;

Geo. P. Doern \$170 30 for same;

Val. Fuller \$10 for shingles.

A resolution from the Common Council, asking the appointment of a committee of two from this Board to confer with a similar committee from the Common Council, on the subject of the currency ordinance, was read and adopted, and Aldermen Duvall and Rousseau were appointed.

A resolution from the same, instructing the Mayor to report to the next session of the Legislature the official vote of the people of Louisville on amendments to the Charter, which was adopted.

A petition was read from Olmstead & O'Connor, asking authority to erect a coal scale on Fulton st., near the corner of Clay, and thereupon, on motion of Alderman Burton, a resolution was adopted authorizing said scale to be erected.

Alderman Rousseau, from the Revision Committee, made the following report, which was concurred in:

The Committee on Revision, to whom was referred the communication of His Honor the Mayor, touching the bill of J. O. Salisbury, for deepening and repairing a well, have considered that matter and report that in their opinion, the said bill (\$30), should not be paid by the city.

It appears in the communication of His Honor that he and Mr. Ray, the pump contractor, differed as to the mode of deepening a well. Mr. Ray was of opinion that the walls of the well, being stone, would fall in and endanger the lives of himself and operatives, if an iron boiler, costing \$30, was not used in deepening the well. His Honor thought otherwise and insisted that a wooden tub should be used, and Mr. Ray refusing to adopt His Honor's plan, His Honor thereupon employed Mr. Salisbury to do the work at \$300.

We know of no law, State or city, authorizing the Mayor to employ persons to deepen and repair wells and charge the city therefor. The city has herself employed persons for that purpose, who are responsible to her, and not to the Mayor, for the faithful discharge of the duty; they have given bond and security to secure its performance. It is by charter, art. 4, sec. 4, the duty of the Mayor to "exercise a general supervision over" them, but he cannot discharge them. He can neither make nor unmake them. They are officers of the city, not at all answerable to the Mayor for the proper discharge of their duties. If they fail to discharge them it is his duty to report the dereliction to the General Council, which alone has power to remedy the evil. "He shall take care that the city ordinances are executed" (Charter, art. 4, sec. 4), but not by discharging one officer and appointing another in his stead. He cannot bind the city by any such act—such an act is a violation of the city ordinance.

We do not undertake to decide whether His Honor or Mr. Ray was the better judge of the best mode of deepening the well, or whether the walls of the well would tumble in. But, as Mr. Ray follows that business, we suppose he understands it. And as he had to go down into the well and risk the falling in of the walls, and His Honor didn't, we think he had the right to adopt the mode of doing the work which he believed safest and best. Under similar circumstances we should cheerfully accord to His Honor a like discretion. "Equal rights to all men, exclusive privileges to none," was once a favorite maxim, and is not yet forgotten. In accordance we say, "let him that goeth down to the bottom of a well walled with stone, to deepen it, use, if need be, an iron boiler to protect life and limb. And let him that sitteth at the top of the same well and looketh down at him merely, compel his brother to use a frail wooden tub at the hazard of his life."

L. H. ROUSSEAU, Chairman.

Alderman Rousseau, from Revision Committee, reported a resolution authorizing the payment of whatever cost may have been incurred by S. Oyler, James O'Bryan, Silas Gray, Henry Wallace, and Mary Brown, on account of suit brought against the city for alleged damages by reason of ditching Madison street, between Preston and Jackson streets, which was adopted.

Alderman Howard, from Street Committee, Western District, reported a resolution approving the apportionment for digging and walling a well at the corner of Eighteenth and Broadway streets, W. R. Gray contractor, which was adopted.

Alderman Howard, by leave, presented a petition from Peter Herman, for a coffee-house at the corner of Twelfth and Main streets, which was referred to the Committee on Taverns and Coffee-houses.

Alderman Howard, by leave, introduced a resolution granting further time to J. D. Selva until the first day of December next, to complete the grading and paving of Magazine street, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, which was adopted.

Alderman Hall, from Committee on Coffee-houses and Taverns, reported a resolution granting coffee-house license to David Derck, on Market street, between Brook and Floyd streets, which was adopted.

Alderman Hall, from same, reported a resolution to refund to Stephen Schmied \$210, and rescinding the resolution granting him a coffee-house license, which was adopted.

On motion of Alderman Rousseau, the Committee on Revision was discharged from the further consideration of an ordinance from the Common Council fixing the salary of city officers, and same was referred to Committee on Finance.

A report was read from John M. Boggs, Market Master for houses Nos. 1 and 2, which was filed.

A contract executed by M. W. Redd to grade and pave York street, between Second and Third streets, was read and approved.

A message was read from the Mayor giving his objections to the ordinance for the investment of the surplus money of the Sinking Fund.

And the question being taken on the passage thereof, the Mayor's objections to the contrary notwithstanding, the same was rejected by the following vote:

Yeas—Mr. President Weatherford, and Messrs. Burton, Rousseau, and Howard—4.

Nays—Messrs. Hall, Duvall, and Kalfus—3.

On motion of Alderman Duvall, said vote was reconsidered and the ordinance was referred to the Revision Committee.

And, after investigation, Alderman Rousseau, from said committee, reported said ordinance back and recommended that it be now passed.

Yeas—Mr. President Weatherford, and Messrs. Hall, Burton, Rousseau, and Howard—5.

Nays—Messrs. Duvall and Kalfus.

On motion, a resolution was adopted to adjourn until Thursday, November 5th, at 7 o'clock P. M. And then the Board adjourned.

O. H. STRATTAN, Clerk.

OFFICIAL.

BOARD OF COMMON COUNCIL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 29, 1857.

Present—President Andrew Monroe, and all the members.

The reading of the journal of the previous session was dispensed with.

A veto message was read from his Honor the Mayor, returning to the General Council, with his objections to its passage, an ordinance for the investment of the surplus money of the sinking fund, when the question being taken upon the passage of the ordinance, the Mayor's objections to the contrary notwithstanding, the same was passed by the following vote:

Yeas—President Monroe and Messrs. Baird, Craig, Huston, Lyon, Monsarrat, Newman, Pollard, Sargent, and Semple—10.

Nays—Messrs. Caswell, Gilliss, Kendall, Overall, Pope, and Weaver—6.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Oct. 29, 1857.

To the Board of Common Councilmen of the City of Louisville:

GENTLEMEN: I am constrained, with great reluctance, to return to your board in which it originated, the ordinance attached hereto, with my objections to its passage.

1st. The title of the ordinance and the body of the ordinance state the object of the ordinance differently.

The title says it is "an ordinance for the investment of the surplus money in the sinking fund." The body of the ordinance says "the commissioners of the sinking fund" invest \$20,000 of the city's bonds to the Water Company.

This disagreement of the title and body of the ordinance is against the charter, art. 3, sec. 11, as to title of ordinance.

2d. The charter (article 3, sec. 11, last clause) forbids the alteration or amendment of an ordinance

except by repealing and embracing in a new ordinance the portion intended to be retained. This proposed ordinance repeals all ordinances coming in conflict with it.

In support of this general repealing clause it is said that there is no ordinance in conflict with it. Then this repealing clause is unnecessary. But there are ordinances in conflict with it, ordinances on the same subject and having the same object, viz: The ordinances providing for charging the interest principal of the bonds of the city to the Nashville Railroad Co., on the sinking fund. Are these ordinances, in which the tax-payers of the city are interested, retained or repealed? This ordinance is silent.

Are the resolutions and ordinances loaning money to the city proper by the sinking fund retained or repealed? This ordinance is silent. Is the city ready to pay back her loans into the sinking fund at this time, to meet this investment in her own bonds at 30 years to the Water Company? If she is not, when shall the General Council guard against it by striking this repealing clause (itself against the charter) from this proposed ordinance. The interest due on the Nashville Railroad bonds, and on the water bonds also, has been advanced in great part out of the sinking fund subject to be reimbursed by the taxes for these objects when collected. The pressure of the times has fallen on the tax-payers so as to make property sales necessary to pay taxes, which may end by the property's falling on the city's hands, and not the money, so that the condition of the sinking fund will not be improved thereby, nor the revenue of the city proper.

3d. Two modes of investing the surplus in the sinking fund, by the 6th sec. and 8th article, are allowed—1st, it can be vested in profitable stock, or 2d, loaned as the General Council may direct by ordinance.

The proposed ordinance "directs" the commissioners of the sinking fund to invest \$20,000 in the bonds of the city to the water company—not to loan it. Are these bonds stock at all, in the meaning of the charter? Are they more than securities themselves? If stock, are they profitable stock to the sinking fund, in the meaning of the charter? An opinion prevails, and, in the case of the school bonds, it was gravely contended by lawyers, members of the Council, that to purchase the bonds of the city proper by the sinking fund was and is a cancellation of the bonds in the hands of the commissioners, and a sinking of that much means of that fund, and, influenced by that conclusion, the General Council made no provision for paying interest on the school bonds in the hands of the sinking fund commissioners for 1857.

If this construction prevail, or is even plausible, it is incumbent on the General Council to be careful not so to manage that solemnly dedicated fund as to destroy its means or to divert them from its expressed intent and objects. If interest be not payable into the sinking fund on these bonds to the Water Company, when purchased, then in no sense can this be an investment in profitable stock. It is not profitable stock, and the Charter is violated.

The buying of bonds by the sinking fund, is a transaction as simple as that of a private individual laying out his money in them. He takes the bonds in place of his money and draws the interest on them, and your ordinance should plainly say this; but it does not. It leaves room to suspect that this plain intent is not its meaning. Instead of saying that said bonds, when purchased by the sinking fund commissioners, should be held by them, and the city proper should pay the interest on them as if held by an individual, your proposed ordinance says that, when said bonds shall have been so purchased by the commissioners, they shall be placed by the Mayor in the Bank of Kentucky until the further order of the General Council.

What does that mean? Who ever heard of the bonds and securities of a debtor being held by him and at his disposal? Why, are not these bonds the property of the sinking fund? If so, why are not the commissioners to hold them to the use of that fund, as they hold the money the commissioners pay for them? But it may be said that it is understood that, when these bonds are bought by the sinking fund and transferred to them by the Water Company, the commissioners are to hold them, as they did the money, and the city is to pay the interest on them. If that be your meaning, your ordinance does not say so. It does not say that the bonds shall be transferred "to the commissioners of the sinking fund" at all; but says they "shall be endorsed and transferred and deposited in the Bank of Kentucky by the Mayor until the further order of the General Council."

The meaning of laws is found by the courts by established rules of interpretation and not by the intent of particular members of the Legislature, voting on them, not set down in the ordinance itself. In your ordinance, what you mean, if you want it to prevail, you must plainly write down.

This ordinance wants conformity to the Charter and to the plain intent with which the sinking fund was established, and is not consistent with its provident management and improvement, and may cast embarrassment upon it and upon the duties with which it is charged. Better make it plainly to express your meaning and conform it to the Charter.

Respectfully,

W. S. PILCHER, Mayor.

AN ORDINANCE.

For the Investment of the Surplus Money of the Sinking Fund.

Section 1. Be it ordained by the General Council of the City of Louisville, That the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund may invest of the surplus now on hand, or which may hereafter be on hand, a sum not exceeding twenty thousand dollars in the purchase of the bonds issued by the city of Louisville to the Louisville Water Company: Provided, said Company will pass said bonds to said commissioners at the same price they received them from the city.

Section 2. That when said bonds are so purchased by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund they shall be endorsed and transferred by the Louisville Water Company and placed by the Mayor in the Bank of Kentucky until the further order of the General Council.

Section 3. The General Council reserves the right to repeal this ordinance at any time, whether the sum of twenty thousand dollars has been invested as herein permitted or not.

Section 4. All ordinances coming in conflict with this ordinance are hereby repealed.

The Mayor submitted the resignation of E. S. Worthington as school trustee from the Fifth Ward, which was referred to the Committee on Elections.

The Mayor submitted a claim in favor of Henry Dennis of \$14 95, for services at the Hope Engine House, and repairing Second street bridge, which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

A report was read from the treasurer on the condition of the sinking fund from the 10th of March to the 10th of Sep., 1857, which was referred to the Finance Committee.

The city engineer submitted a claim of \$1,593 25 for the sewer in Beargrass Creek at First street, which was referred to the Street Committee of the Eastern District.

The city engineer submitted an apportionment for the grading and paving of the sidewalks on the south side of Madison, between Jackson and Hancock streets, M. W. Redd, contractor, which was referred to the Street Committee of the Eastern District.

The city engineer submitted a grade profile of the 20 foot alley from Floyd to the 20 foot alley east, between Walnut and Madison streets, which was referred to the Street Committee of the Eastern District.

The engineer submitted a contract executed by M. W. Redd to grade and pave York street from Second to Third, which was approved.

Mr. Weaver presented a report from the Market-Master of houses Nos. 1 and 2, showing the amount collected and paid into the treasury for the quarter ending January 1, 1858, to be \$1,438, which was received and filed.

Mr. Monsarrat, on leave, reported a resolution authorizing the Mayor to execute the note of the city at 60 days to B. McAtee for \$3,584 14, for bowldering on High street, which was referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Baird presented petitions from H. Sharfberger and E. Ottman, asking to lease stalls in the upper market, between Shelby and Campbell st., which was referred to the Committee on Public Works.

Mr. Lyons, from the Finance Committee, to whom

was referred a communication from the Vice President of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, reported an ordinance authorizing the commissioners of the sinking fund to purchase bonds issued by the city of Louisville to the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Co., after paying all charges on said fund; when—

Mr. Baird moved to amend the same by inserting "inclusively of the \$20,000 to be invested in the bonds of the Water Company," which amendment was adopted by the following vote:

Yeas—President Monroe and Messrs. Baird, Craig, Huston, Lyons, Newman, Monsarrat, Sargent, and Semple—9.

Nays—Messrs. Caswell, Gilliss, Kendall, Overall, Pollard, Pope, and Weaver—7.

A motion to refer the same to a select committee of three was carried by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Caswell, Gilliss, Huston, Kendall, Lyons, Newman, Overall, Pope, Semple, and Weaver in same rejected.

Nays—President Monroe and Messrs. Baird, Craig, Monsarrat, Pollard, and Sargent—6.

And Messrs. Weaver, Monsarrat, and Overall were appointed said committee.

Mr. Pope, from the Street Committee of the Eastern District, reported against a resolution from the Board of Aldermen, directing the Street Inspector of the Western District to repair Third street, between Market and Green, in like manner as Fourth street, between said streets, which was rejected.

Mr. Pope, from the Street Committee of the Eastern District, reported a resolution approving the Engineer's apportionment for grading and paving the alley between Shelby and Campbell and Jefferson and Green streets, Chas. Obst contractor, which was adopted.

Mr. Pope, from the Street Committee of the Eastern District, reported against a claim of \$10 in favor of J. H. Deuten, for cement, which report was concurred in and same rejected.

Mr. Weaver, from the Street Committee of the Western District, reported a resolution approving the profile grade of the north alley running from West to Eleventh street, between Grayson and Walnut, as reported by the City Engineer, which was adopted.

Mr. Overall, on leave, reported a resolution allowing H. Schroeder \$10 50, on account of fine imposed in city court, which was rejected.

Mr. Overall, from the Committee on Taverns and Groceries of the Eastern District, reported separate resolutions granting the following licenses and transfers, which were severally adopted, to-wit:

Chas. Heyback, coffee-house, on Bardstown pike, bet. Jefferson and Green streets;

Jacob Peters, transfer of beer-house license to John Schnottland;

Frederick Fox, transfer of beer-house license to Hugo Schnable;

Dan'l Spooks, transfer of beer-house license to Simon Moser;

Phil. David, remove beer-house from Sixth street, between Market and Jefferson, to Preston street, between Jefferson and Green.

Mr. Huston, from the Committee on Taverns and Groceries, W. D., reported separate resolutions granting the following licenses, which were severally adopted, to-wit:

Jacob Leaf, tavern, on Fifth street, between Main and Market;

John Doyle & Co., coffee house, on Market, between Fifth and Sixth streets;

Benj. Friend, coffee house, on Third street, between Main and Water;

Constance Greig, transfer beer house license, to A. W. Schwing.

CLAIMS ALLOWED.

Workhouse \$938 64, expenses for September, 1857;

Wm. H. Stokes \$120, for suction furnished Relief Fund;

C. Settle \$516 91, for printing Revised Ordinances, &c.

Mr. Caswell, from the Committee on Workhouse, presented the annual report of James W. Hill, late Superintendent of the city workhouse, which was received and ordered to be filed.

Mr. Caswell, from the Committee on Workhouse, to whom was referred a resolution authorizing the Superintendent of the workhouse to uniform the prisoners, reported as a substitute therefor, an ordinance designating a uniform for the prisoners at the workhouse, which was read once, and the second reading being dispensed with, the same was passed by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Baird, Caswell, Craig, Gilliss, Huston, Kendall, Monsarrat, Newman, Overall, Pope, and Semple—11.

Nays—President Monroe, and Messrs. Pollard, Sargent, and Weaver—4.

Mr. Pope, from a Select Committee, to whom was referred a resolution from the Board of Aldermen directing the Street Inspector, W. D., to repair the foot of Fulton street, in Portland, at a cost of \$300, reported against the passage of the same, which report was concurred in, and the said resolution was rejected.

Mr. Weaver moved a reconsideration of the vote adopting the report of the committee appointed to investigate the condition of the Hospital, which motion was adopted, and the same was re-committed to the Special Committee.

Mr. Huston, from a Special Committee, introduced a resolution allowing the Louisville and Portland Railroad Co. to extend the track of their road from its present terminus in Portland, down Water street to the Albany ferry, and repealing all resolutions allowing said Company to change said route, when a motion to re-commit the same was lost by the following vote:

Yeas—5. Nays—8.

When, on motion, said resolution was adopted by the following vote:

Yeas—President Monroe, and Messrs. Baird, Caswell, Craig, Gilliss, Huston, Kendall, Monsarrat, Newman, and Sargent—10.

Nays—Messrs. Overall, Pollard, Pope, and Weaver—4.

Mr. Sargent introduced a resolution directing the City Attorney to bring suit against all auctioneers who had not complied with the laws and ordinances of the city, and directing the License Inspector to see that all auctioneers have executed bond to the city of Louisville, which was adopted.

Mr. Sargent reported an ordinance concerning hucksters, which was read and referred to the Revision Committee.

Mr. Sargent introduced a resolution directing the City Attorney to dismiss the warrants now pending in the city court against hucksters for selling without license, which, together with an ordinance to repeal an ordinance entitled "An ordinance granting license to hucksters," were referred to a select committee of Messrs. Gilliss, Sargent, and Monsarrat.

Mr. Monsarrat introduced a resolution directing the Mayor to open the bids now in the possession of the Engineer for grading, paving, and curbing the sidewalks on the north side of Market, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, which was adopted.

Mr. Pope presented a resolution raising a joint committee of one from the Board of Aldermen and two from the Common Council to inquire into the manner in which the duties of the office of City Marshal are discharged, which was adopted, and Messrs. Baird and Pope appointed said committee from this board.

Mr. Kendall introduced a resolution directing the Market Masters to report to the Auditor the number of stalls leased by gardeners, also the number of hucksters leasing stalls and the number occupying them, which was adopted.